KLUBOV, V.A.

Diagonal strikes in the present-day structure of the Tatar anticline. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.3:423-426 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KLUBOV, V.A.

Effectiveness of seismic prospecting in western Bashkiria and the eastern Tatar A.S.S.R. Geol. nefti 1 no.1:24-34 Ja '57.
(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology) (MIRA 10:8)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum geology)

KLUBOV, V.A.; MESHCHERYAKOV, Yu.A.

Using geological and geomorphological methods in general prospecting for platform oil fields. Geol. nefti 1 no.8:18-27 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Geofizika.
(Petroleum geology)

KLUBOV, V.A.

Tectonic prerequisites in prospecting for oil fields in the western Bashkir and eastern Tatar A.S.S.R. Sov. geol. no.57: 100-113 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

(Bashkiria--Petroleum geology)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum geology)

KLUBOV, V.A.

Method of prospecting for platform oil-bearing elevations. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.5:84-98 My '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, kafedra goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
(Volga Valley--Petroleum Geology)
(Ural Mountain region--Petroleum geology)

KLUBOV, V.A.; KULAKOV, A.I.

Types and some features of the formation of local uplifts in Orenburg Province. Trudy VNIGNI no.30:233-250 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Orenburg Province--Petroleum geology)
(Orenburg Province--Gas, Natural--Geology)

KLUBOV, V.A.

Use of geophysical data in establishing tectonic regions (exemplified by the southeastern part of the Volga-Ural region). Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.3:658-661 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Volga-Ural region—Geological surveys)

KLUBOV, V.A.

Southeastern boundary of the Tatar arch. Geol.nefti i gasa 6 no.5:39-44 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Petroleum geology)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Gas, Natural—Geology)
(Bashkiria—Petroleum geology)
(Bashkiria—Gas, Natural—Geology)

KLUBOV, V.A.; KULAKOV, A.I.; SERENKO, M.N.; FOMINA, G.V.; SHPIL'MAN, I.A.

Tectonic pattern of Orenburg Province and adjacent regions in connection with the evaluation of oil and gas potentials. Trudy VNIGNI no.34:5-39 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Orenburg Province—Petroleum geology)
(Orenburg Province—Gas, Natural—Geology)

KLUBOV, V.A.

Tectonic zoning of the southeastern part of the Russian Platform.
Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.4:878-881 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Structural)

BOROZDINA, Z.I.; KLESHCHEV, A.I.; KLUBOV, V.A.

Some basic characteristics of the subsurface tectonics of the Volga-Ural oil-bearing province. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:900-903 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Trofimukom.
(Volga-Ural region--Geology, Structural)

GORELOV, S.K.; KLUBOV, V.A.

Relation between the recent tectonic structure and the relief of the crystalline basement in the central and southern districts of the Volga-Ural Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.6:1365-1367 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut. Predstavleno akademikom I.P.Gerasimovym.

(Volga-Ural region--Geology, Structural)

KLUBOV, V.A.; SVISHCHEV, M.F.

Oil and gas zones in the southeastern Volga-Ural region and types of oil and gas pools. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.6:14-21 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva, i Buguruslanskiy gosudarstvennyy trest neftepromyslovykh predpriyatiy.

KALININ, V.I.; AVERKIN, V.D.; KLUBOV, V.A.; USANOV, N.A.

Trends in prospecting for gas- and oil-bearing structures in the Buzuluk trough and adjacent regions. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.11:6-13 N '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kuybyshevneftegazrazvedka, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut i Orenburgnefterazvedka.

KLUBOV, V.A.; SHESKUKOV, N.I.

Prospects for finding oil in the Orenburg portion of the Kama-Kinel' system of troghs. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no. 5:8-11 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut i Neftepromyslovoy upravleniye "Buruuslarneft'".

KLUBOV, V.A.; SVISHCHEV, M.F.

Geology, oil potentials and conditions governing the preservation of oil and gas accumulations in the Paleozoic sediments of Orenburg Province. Trudy VNIGNI no.36:176-197 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

KLUBOV, V.A.; TAGANGAYEV, F.M.

New data on oil potentials in the eastern part of the Bol'shoy Kinel' swell. Trudy VNIGNI no.36:219-222 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

BOROZDINA, Z.I.; KLESHCHEV, A.I.; KLUBOV, V.A.

Dislocations of the crystalline basement and sedimentary cover in the Volga-Ural oil-bearing region. Trudy VNIGNI no.40:66-78 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KLUBOV, V.A.

Development of the ideas of I.M. Gubkin concerning the classification of fuel minerals. Trudy VNIGNI no.40:157-169 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KLUBOV, V.A.; LEVIN, L.E.; SAL'MAN, G.B.; EZDRIN, M.B.

Tectonic prerequisites of the search for oil and gas deposits within the northern borderland of the Caspian syneclise. Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.1:19-24 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva; Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti i Nizhnevolzhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i geofiziki.

KLUBOVA, T.T.

Petrogolical characteristics of Red Bed deposits in the Balkhan region of western Turkmenia. Trudy Inst.nefti 7:184-192 '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Balkhan Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KLUBOVA, T.T.

Mineralogical composition of argillaceous rocks from the red beds of the Balkhan region of West Turkmenia. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.3:493-496 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Balkhan--Rocks, Sedimentary)

KLUBOVA, T.T.

Some data and characteristics of facies distribution in oil-reservoir rocks of the Balkhan Depression. Trudy Inst.nefti 9: 139-142 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Balkhan Depression--Petroleum geology)

KLUBOVA, T.T.

Mineral-petrographic characteristics of Cretaceous clays and siltstones in the 1-R Berezonvskaya well. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 1:282-291 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Siberia, Western--Clay) (Siberia, Western--Silt)

KLUBOVA, T.T.

Diagenetic and epigenetic minerals in Cretaceous clays from the Omsk supporting well. Dokl.AN SSSR 134 no.4:928-930 O '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akad. N.M.Strakhovym.
(Omsk region—Clay)

KLUBOVA, Tamara Truatovna; TEODOROVICH, G.I., otv. red.; MAKARENKO, M.G., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Lithological and mineralogical characteristics of Cretaceous clays in the West Siberian Plain; based on material from Berezovo, Omsk, and Khanty-Mansiysk key wells] Litologo-mineralogicheskaia kharakteristika melovykh glin Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti; po materialam Berezovskoi, Omskoi i Khanty-Mansiiskoi opornykh skvazhin. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 73 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(West Siberian Plain—Clay—Analysis)

KLUBOVA, T.T.

Genesis of Cretaceous clays in the West Siberian Lowland. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no. 1:182-183 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Siberia, Western—Clay)

KLUBOVA, T.T.

Participation of clay minerals in the process of oil formation.
Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1143-1145 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

KLUBOVA, Tamara Trustovna; CHEPIKOV, K.R., otv. red.

[Role of clay minerals in the transformation of organic matter and the formation of porous space in reservoir rocks] Rol' glinistykh mineralov v preobrazovanii organicheskogo veshchestva i formirovanii porovogo prostranstva kollektorov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 105 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

KLUBOVA, V.V.

7 Corrosion of iron in contact with aqueous solutions of electrolytes containing sodium nitrite, and liquid fuel. V. V. Krotov and [redacted] Klebova (J. appl. Chem., USSR, 1954, 27, 201—206).—Corr [redacted] described in which iron specimens are half immersed in fuel and half in an aq. layer for 1 month. In the case of distilled water as the lower layer, the concn. of $NaNO_2$ necessary to stop corrosion are: 0·15—0·1 N. for aviation spirit and cracked gasoline and 0·1 N. for kerosene. For 3% aq. NaCl the min. of corrosion occur at the following concns. of $NaNO_2$: 0·3 N. for aviation spirit, <0·1 N. for kerosene, and 0·5 N. for cracked gasoline. For synthetic sea water as the lower layer, the optimum concn. of $NaNO_2$ are <0·1 N. for aviation spirit and kerosene and 0·5 N. for cracked gasoline. The diversity of results is discussed in the light of the electrochemical theory of corrosion. S. K. Lachowicz.

3.9000

80383
SOV/169-59-3-2718

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 3, p 97 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Klubovich, K.V.

TITLE: To the Theory of the Formation of Clouds

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Minskiy gos. ped. in-t, 1957, Nr 7, pp 129 - 144

ABSTRACT: The author solves the problem of the water vapor condensation in the atmosphere and the formation of clouds under the action of turbulence and vertical currents. The humidity distribution is determined simultaneously with the temperature distribution in altitude and in time, taking into account the same heat exchange factors. For given initial conditions, the author solves the equations of the water vapor transfer:

$$\frac{dq}{dt} - q \frac{d \ln \rho}{dt} = D \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial^2 z}$$

and the addition of heat

$$\frac{dT}{dt} - \frac{A}{c_p \rho} \frac{dp}{dt} = D \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2},$$

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80383

To the Theory of the Formation of Clouds SOV/169-59-3-2718

where: q - absolute humidity; ρ - air density; t - time; z - vertical coordinate; D - turbulence coefficient, considered as constant; T - temperature; A - thermal equivalent of work; C_p - calorific capacity for constant pressure P. The given functions q and T are also used as boundary conditions for the base plane t = 0. It is assumed that the vertical gradients dq/dz and dT/dz become zero at the altitude of the tropopause. The horizontal temperature and humidity variations are neglected. The calculation results of actual examples lead to the following conclusions: 1) The condensation starts more rapidly and forms a thicker cloud with increasing relative humidity near the earth's surface. 2) Ascending currents are basically responsible for the formation of clouds.

Sh.A. Musayelyan

Card 2/2

S/188/63/000/001/013/014
B184/B102

AUTHOR: Klubovich, K. V.

TITLE: The formation of clouds in a uniform air mass

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 1, 1963, 81 - 91

TEXT: The formation of clouds is studied theoretically starting from the transport equations for the absolute humidity, temperature and water content of the cloud. The diffusion and condensation of water vapor are taken into account. The initial and boundary conditions are set up in a general form. The differential equations are transformed to equations for the uniform and nonuniform heat conduction and are solved by Fourier expansion. The solution obtained for the system is applied to the following special case: The absolute distribution of humidity $a(z)$ at $t = 0$ is assumed to satisfy the relation $a(z) = a_o e^{-k\gamma z}$, where a_o is the absolute humidity of the surface of the earth, $a_o = 5.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ g/cm^3; γ is the vertical temperature gradient, $\gamma = 0.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ deg/cm; $k\gamma = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm^{-1}.

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The formation of clouds in a ...

S/188/63/000/001/013/014
B184/B102

The decrease in temperature with increasing altitude is assumed to be linear; at $t = 0$, no clouds should be present, further the absolute humidity and the temperature on the earth's surface should be constant and the water content should be zero. Neither heat nor humidity exchange should take place between the troposphere and the stratosphere. The examples considered show that with a turbulence coefficient of $D = 10^5$/sec, a relative humidity on the earth's surface of 60 % and at the considered velocity of 2 cm/sec the formation of clouds is substantially affected by up currents. Further, the temperature distributions throughout the atmosphere after a 18 hour effect of turbulence alone, and of turbulence combined with up currents, show that in the region where clouds form the condensation heat of the water vapor increases the temperature by 1 to 2 degrees. Such a change in temperature degrees exerts practically no influence on the water content of the cloud as long as the clouds form mainly at negative temperatures. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki atmosfery (Department of Atmospheric Physics)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1962

Card 2/2

L 57490-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5015777 UR/0250/65/009/005/0295/0298

10
9
B

AUTHOR: Klubovich, K.V.

TITLE: Formation of a stratified lower cloud level

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 5, 1965, 295-298

TOPIC TAGS: stratified cloud, low level cloud, cloud formation, supersaturated layer formation, cloud water content

ABSTRACT: In the majority of cases, low stratified clouds appear under a temperature inversion region. The present paper investigates their creation and supersaturation with water vapor theoretically starting from equations of humidity, heat, and water content transfer of uniform air masses as formulated by M. Ye. Shvets (Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., no. 6, 1955) and L. T. Matveyev (Tr. Arkt. i antarkt. in-ta, 228, v. 1, 1959). The results indicate that the maximum water content and absolute water vapor supersaturation appear just below the temperature invesion layer. The absolute supersaturation by water vapor depends on the velocity of upward motion, the turbulence coefficient, the molecular diffusion, and the number of condensation centers. The absolute supersaturation is inversely proportional to the number of condensation centers, the mean size of these centers, and the diffusion. With an increase in upward velocity the absolute supersaturation

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L 57490-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015777

increases in a manner more complicated than a straight proportionality. An increase in turbulence coefficient decreases supersaturation. Finally, upward motion plays a dominant role in the formation of clouds. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Grodnenskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Grodno Agricultural Institute)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64 **ENCL:** 00 **SUB CODE:** ES

NO REF SOV: 004 **OTHER:** 000

dm

Card 2/2

1.1310

21387
S/194/61/000/009/039/053
D256/D302

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V.P. and Klubovich, V.V.

TITLE: Metal deformation in an ultrasonic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1961, 13, abstract 9 E98 (Dokl. AN BSSR, 1961, 5, no. 1, 15-16)

TEXT: The contraction of aluminum samples under pressure and simultaneous action of ultrasonic vibrations was investigated using a "Shoper"-type testing machine (2.5 tons). A 23.5 kc/sec magnetostrictive vibrator was supplied with a УЗМ-10 (UZM-10)-type generator. A concentrator was welded to the vibrator, whose end transmitted the vibrations to the testing machine. Small samples of aluminum were submitted to deformation, and it was borne out by the tests that the application of the ultrasonic field reduced the required stress by a factor 2-3, compared with deformations without ultrasonic vibrations. 2 figures. 3 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

V

X

Card 1/1

L 16761-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/HW

S/124/63/000/004/059/064
55

AUTHOR: Klubovich, V. V. 4

TITLE: A study of deformation in light and ferrous metals in a supersonic field 19

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1963, 59, abstract 4V502 (Sb. Materialy Konferentsii molodykh uchenykh AN BSSR, 1962, 62-64)

TEXT: Annealed samples of aluminum, copper and low-carbon steel were subjected to compression in a supersonic field, and outside the field, to obtain diagrams (P, delta h). The deformation was studied only as the result of the action of the field. Instead of the usual barrel-shaped form, the samples took on a reverse form. The temperature of the samples was increased up to several hundred degrees. I. M. Gryaznov.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

10.7500

S/250/62/006/009/003/004
1046/1246

AUTHORS: Severdenko, V. P. and Klubovich, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanical properties of aluminum in the ultrasonic field

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk BSSR. Doklady, v. 6, no. 9, 1962, 563-566

TEXT: Experiments with aluminum rods 10 mm in diameter and 110 mm long (effective length being equal to half the vibration wavelength) show that the specimens lose in strength, plasticity, and microhardness when subjected to tensile deformation in an ultrasonic field. Failure of aluminum specimens under ultrasonic vibrations is similar to failure observed in fatigue tests. There are 2 figures

/B

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR (Physico-technical Institute, AS BSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1962

Card 1/1

SEVERDENKO, V.P.; KLUBOVICH, V.V.

Drawing of copper wire in an ultrasonic field. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.2:95-98 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR.
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Wire drawing)

L 57537-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pf-4/Peb
IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AR5015181 UR/0137/65/000/005/I030/I030

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 5I156

28
B

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P.; Klubovich, V. V.

TITLE: The effect of ultrasonic vibrations on the process of the elongation of copper 21 18

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: copper, metal elongation, ultrasonic vibration, metal deformation, deformation resistance, static load, ultrasound irradiation, strengthening, dislocation 16

TRANSLATION: Samples were made of technical grade copper annealed at 680°. With application of ultrasonic vibrations at a frequency of 23 kilocycles to the static elongating load, the deformation resistance of the metal is considerably lowered; with removal of the ultrasonic vibrations, the deformation resistance again assumes its original value (corresponding only to the action of the static load). The lowering of deformation resistance grows with an increase in

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L 57537-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5015181

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amplitude of the ultrasonic vibrations. Preliminary ultrasonic irradiation applied to an unloaded metal strengthens it. The weakening effect of ultrasonic vibrations applied to a static load is connected with the activation of fixed dislocations; the increase in strength with preliminary irradiation of the metal is explained by a partial rearrangement of the dislocation lattice; to obtain the strengthening effect the amplitude of ultrasonic vibrations must be not less than a certain minimum value, but at large amplitudes the strengthening effect also dies out. V. Geminov.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

dm

Card 2/2

L 39980-65 EWP(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t) Pf-4/
Pi-4/Peb IJP(c) JD/HW/GS 36
ACCESSION NR: AT5006711 S/C000/64/000/000/0124/0128 B+1

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P. (Meritorious scientist of science and technology BSSR, Academician AN BSSR, Doctor of tech. sciences, Professor); Klubovich V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the microstructure of copper deformed in an ultrasonic field 27

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Plastichnost' i obrabotka metallov davleniyem (Plasticity and metalworking by pressure). Minsk, Izd-vo Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 124-128 13

21

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, copper microstructure, ultrasonic deformation, work hardening, copper upsetting, copper etching, stress elimination, copper hardness

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the upsetting and elongation of copper in an ultrasonic field were carried out at a force of 2.5 metric tons and a resonance frequency of 22.5 kc. The copper specimens for the upsetting tests were 6 mm in diameter and 9 mm high, and for the tensile tests the testpieces had a working length of 15, 25, 36, and 60 mm and a diameter of 4-6 mm. The testpieces were annealed in a vacuum of 10^{-2} mm Hg; holding time in the vacuum furnace varied from 20 to 90 min. After upsetting, the specimen was cut lengthwise, ground and polished, and

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L 39980-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006711

0

etched with a mixture of 25% ammonia and 3% hydrogen peroxide. An investigation of the microstructure of the specimens in the rupture zone after elongation under ordinary conditions and in an ultrasonic field revealed that at the sites of fracture the grains were elongated in static extension. Elongation of the grains was also observed at the rupture site in an ultrasonic field during extension, but the change in structure was less evident than after ordinary extension. This indicated to the authors that, under the influence of ultrasonic vibrations, stress-relieving processes occur along with work-hardening. The stress-relieving effect of ultrasound was confirmed by measuring the microhardness of the metal in the rupture zone under static and vibration loading. After extension in an ultrasonic field the microhardness in the rupture zone was much lower than after static extension. The authors conclude that ultrasonic vibrations produce a change in the microhardness and microstructure of the metal during its upsetting, as well as partially relieving the stress of the metal in the rupture zone. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 vb

L 31103-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWP(1)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Ps-4/
Peb IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5003497 S/0148/65/000/001/0061/0064

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V.P.; Klubovich, V.V. 33

31

TITLE: Vertical distribution of the deformation in a sample during upsetting in an ultrasonic field B

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1965, 61-64

TOPIC TAGS: metal upsetting, ultrasonic action, ultrasonic upsetting, metal deformation, ultrasound, copper upsetting, aluminum upsetting 16 14 14

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to determine whether the vertical distribution of the deformation in a metal sample after upsetting with a "Shoper" 2.5-ton machine in an ultrasonic field of 23 kcps follows the same pattern as after upsetting in the absence of such a field. To amplify the sound wave amplitude a waveguide consisting of 2 quarter-wavelength cylinders of different diameters was used. The sample was deformed between the buts of the machine and the waveguide. The same installation could be used for the ultrasonic and control tests. The samples consisted of copper and aluminum cylinders (diam. 6-8 mm, height 9-12 mm) bored through and threaded (thread M2.5 and M3) in such a way that the axis of the sample coincided with the thread bottom on one side. Then matching screws of the same material were screwed into the threaded borings, the

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L 31103-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003497

2

samples were deformed and the thread pitch measured for deformation through a microscope. It was found that the distribution of deformation over the height of the sample was not uniform: when no ultrasonic field was applied, the greatest deformation was concentrated in the middle of the sample and it declined at both ends. Exactly the opposite was true for the deformation in an ultrasonic field. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR (Physics and engineering institute, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SEVERDENKO, V.P.; KLUBOVICH, V.V.

Studying the extension of copper in an ultrasonic field at low temperatures. Tsvet. met. 38 no.11:111-113 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

L 10630-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR5023531 SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/008/V016/V016

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 8V125

47

B

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P.; Klubovich, V. V.

44,55 44,55

TITLE: Effect of ultrasonics on the process of extension of copper 27

16 44,55

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v mashinostr. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonics, copper, 4 metal stress, ultrasonic effect, solid mechanical property, tensile strength, metal test 21,44,55

TRANSLATION: The effect of 23-kc ultrasonic oscillations on the extension of annealed commercial copper, at room temperature, was investigated. It was found that the static force required for extending a 4-mm diameter rod decreases under ultrasonic conditions; with ultrasonic oscillations of 8 and 20 micron amplitude, the force is 75% and 30% of the initial, respectively. In addition, it was found that the ultrasonic action on a specimen under zero static load, for 2—3 min (with a 20 micron amplitude), tends to increase the copper ultimate strength; amplitude of 3—5 microns did not improve the copper. The results are explained by the activation of fixed dislocations. Bib 3, figs 2.

16

SUB CODE: 13, 20, 11

Card 1/1

UDC: 534.23-8

KLUCZYNSKA, Teresa

Two cases of neuroblastoma in children. Wiad. lek. 18 no. 23: 1817-1819 1 D '65

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego-Urazowego Miejskiego Szpitala Dzieciecego w Warszawie (Ordynator: doc. dr. M. M. Koszla).

L 29690-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6008809 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/65/000/011/0111/0113

AUTHORS: Severdenko, V. P.; Klubovich, V. V.

49
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the stressing of copper in an ultrasonic field at low temperatures

17

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 11, 1965, 111-113

TOPIC TAGS: material strength, material testing, temperature effect, copper, ultrasonic field/ UZG-10M ultrasonic generator, PMS-7 transformer

28 10 28 10

ABSTRACT: Experimental work was performed to study the stress properties of copper in an ultrasonic field at room and lower temperatures. The work was conducted on a "Shoper" testing machine (2.5 tons) with a mechanical instrumentation system. Copper specimens annealed in vacuum at 650C were prepared to dimensions 6 mm diameter and 36 mm length. Ultrasonic generator UZG-10M was used as the vibration source, and a PMS-7 magnetostriction transformer was used to convert electrical impulses into mechanical vibrations. Additional descriptions of the experimental set-up refer to the manner of specimen fastening, stress concentration, and the methods of environmental control. Test temperatures were 0, -50, -110, and -196C. The technological means of instrumentation was, at least in part, patterned after the techniques of V. P. Severdenko and V. V. Klubovich (Dokl. AN BSSR, 1962, No. 9). Test results are plotted in Fig. 1.

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.3:539.5

L 29690-66

ACC NR: AP6008809

0

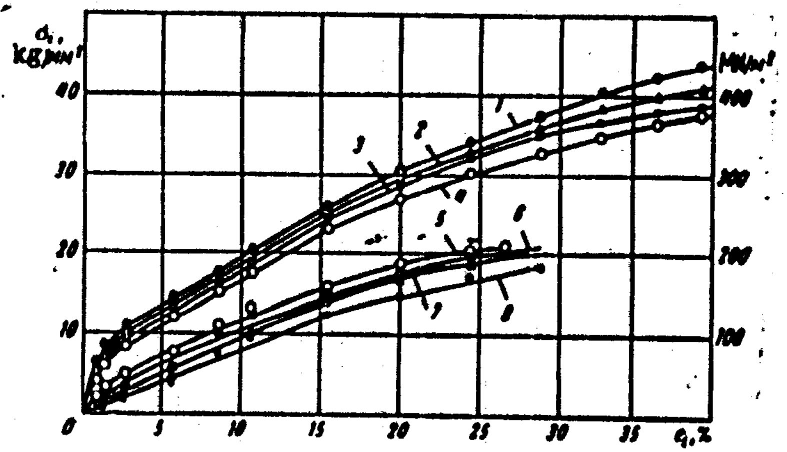

Fig. 1. Diagrams of actual stresses with temperature in C: 1,5 - (-196); 2,6 - (-110); 3,7 - (-50); 4,8 - (0); 1-4 - without ultrasonic vibrations; 5-8 - with ultrasonic vibrations.

Analysis of the measurements shows that decreasing temperature causes an increase in actual stress, however, the value of natural deformation does not vary. Ultrasonic vibrations caused a 45--50% decrease in the actual static stress and a 30% decrease of the natural strain. The stresses are related mathematically to the parameters of the standing wave formula. Orig. art. has: 3 equations, 1 table, and 1 figure.

Card 2/2

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: none

L 46130-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6026965 SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/66/010/007/0465/0467

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P.; Klubovich, V. V.; Kharitonovich, M. V.

66
B

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN BSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN BSSR)

TITLE: Distribution of second order residual stresses during the deformation of a metal in an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 10, no. 7, 1966, 465-467

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic vibration, plastic deformation, x ray analysis, crystal lattice distortion

ABSTRACT: It has already been established that ultrasonic oscillations influence the plastic deformation of metals by facilitating slip processes, changing the nature of the distribution of deformation, etc. A study was undertaken to clarify the role of ultrasonic oscillations on the magnitude and distribution of residual microdeformation in crystal lattices and the second order residual stresses in samples after their deformation. Samples of Armco iron (8 mm in diameter and 12 mm long) were deformed to similar levels of strain, with and without an ultrasonic field of 19 Khz. The ultrasonic source was a PMS-15A magnetostrictive convertor. After applying deformations of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50% the samples were examined for residual stresses by x-ray methods. The residual lattice microstress ($\Delta a/a$) was determined from the formula

Card 1/2

L 46130-66
ACC NR: AP6026965

$$\Delta a/a = \beta_n/4\,\mathrm{tg}\,\theta,$$

where θ is the Wulff-Bragg angle for (220) lines. The corresponding second order microstresses were calculated from

$$\sigma_{z\theta} = \frac{3}{\chi}\frac{\Delta a}{a} = \frac{E}{1-2\mu}\frac{\Delta a}{a},$$

where χ is compressibility, *E* is the elastic modulus and μ is the Poisson ratio. This stress was determined experimentally on milled faces of samples, in central portions as well as in layers lying 0.2, 1.0 and 2.5 mm below the faces. The distribution of $\sigma_{z\theta}$ was given as a function of sample height for varying deformations under both ordinary and ultrasonic conditions. For ordinary deformation $\sigma_{z\theta}$ rose sharply within the range of deformation from 0 to 25%, but slowly above 25%. Under an ultrasonic field $\sigma_{z\theta}$ also rose sharply up to 10% deformation--this time, however, it dropped above 10%. The general level of microstress was lower under the ultrasonic field as a result of the finer distribution of microstress and the localized increase in temperature upon absorption of ultrasonic energy by lattice defects. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 07, 20 SUBM DATE: 07Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 JS

ACC NR: AT6036705 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0179/0185

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P. (Academician AN BSSR); Klubovich, V. V.; Kharitonovich, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the nonuniformity of deformation during upsetting with the superposition of mechanical oscillations of ultrasonic frequency

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Plastichnost' i obrabotka metallov davleniyem (Plasticity and metalworking by pressure). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 179-185

TOPIC TAGS: ~~upset~~ metal forging, aluminum, ultrasonic vibration, ultrasonic field, plastic deformation, deformation distribution, wave velocity, impact stress

ABSTRACT: A study was done on the deformation distribution, perpendicular and parallel to the sample axis, during free upsetting with superimposed ultrasonic oscillations. Aluminum cylinders were used with diameters of 8 and 10 mm, and heights of 12 and 15 mm; the ratio of diameter to height was kept constant at 0.66. A PMS-15A transducer having a conical head induced ultrasonic oscillations with a resonant frequency of 19 kc. Before deformation, spaced threads were engraved over the diameter of specimens, and the amount of deformation (ε) was calculated from the changes in thread spacing

ACC NR: AT6036705

after deformation:

$$\varepsilon = (A-a)/a \; 100\%,$$

where A is the thread spacing after deformation, and a is the thread spacing before deformation. Curves showed the deformation distribution in the transverse direction at various distances from the sample ends. Large differences were observed when ultrasonic oscillations were superimposed on ordinary upsetting. The largest values of ε occurred at the sample ends and near the sample axis. In the absence of ultrasonic oscillations, the upset deformation at the ends was retarded by cracks which formed along the contact surface; however, at the central portion of the sample the value of ε was greater than after upsetting with ultrasonic oscillations. Ultrasonic oscillations changed the deformation distribution along the length and cross section of the upset samples. This was caused by the repeated compressive impact occurring as a result of ultrasonic vibrations. Partial differential equations were presented for dynamic impact conditions using the von Karman approach for determining the speed of the deformation wave. An equation was given for the residual deformation on the ends of a rod after a given number of impacts. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT603670 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0186/0190

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P. (Academician AN BSSR); Klubovich, V. V.; Kharitonovich, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of microhardness distribution through the volume of a sample deformed in an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Plastichnost' i obrabotka metallov davleniyem (Plasticity and metalworking by pressure). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 186-190

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic field, ~~upset~~ metal forging, compressive property, microhardness, plastic deformation, electrolytic polishing

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasonic oscillations on the microhardness distribution through the entire volume of a deformed iron sample was studied. Ultrasonic vibrations at 19 kc were induced by a UZG-10M generator using a PMS-15A magnetostrictive transducer. A conical head having a 3.5 amplification factor transmitted the oscillations to the annealed samples (8 mm diameter and 12 mm height) at a constant intensity. After upset deformation, the samples were sectioned along the surface and axis, and the microhardness was taken at various distances from the sample ends. The microhardness

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036706

distributions given for deformations of 26.6 and 23.2% showed larger values at sample ends and along the outside perimeter as a result of superimposed ultrasonic oscillations. Samples prepared by mechanical polishing had greater and more uniform hardness values than electropolished samples, although the trend of the results was the same. With ordinary upsetting (no ultrasonic field) the microhardness was more uniform with the maximum hardness occurring in the central volume of the samples; the minimum value occurred at the ends, near the sample axis. Increased deformation raised the microhardness, although the distribution became more uniform. For ordinary upsetting the retarded deformation near the sample ends was due to cracks which formed along the contact surfaces. Ultrasonic oscillations caused intensified flow of metal on the contact surfaces, with maximum deformation at the sample axis. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036707 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0242/0246

AUTHOR: Severdenko, V. P. (Academician AN BSSR); Klubovich, V. V.; Yelin, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of the stretching of copper in an ultrasonic field at high temperatures

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut. Plastichnost' i obrabotka metallov davleniyem (Plasticity and metalworking by pressure). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 242-246

TOPIC TAGS: copper, ultrasonic oscillation, high temperature, temperature dependence, ultrasonic field, tensile strength, plastic deformation, microhardness

ABSTRACT: Copper tensile specimens of 6 mm diameter and 36 mm length were vacuum annealed at 650°C and tested in tension at 100-700°C, with and without an ultrasonic field. The resonance frequency of the PMS-7 magnetostrictive transducer was 20 kc. Specimens were held for 25 min at temperature before testing at a constant deformation rate of 20 mm/min. Load-elongation curves at 20 and 600°C showed that ultrasonic oscillations lowered the strength and plasticity of the copper. In an ultrasonic field with an oscillation amplitude of 0.012 mm the static load decreased by 50 and 45% and the elongation by 35 and 25%, respectively, at 20 and 600°C. At an amplitude of 0.018 mm the load decreased more than 70% and the elongation 40%. Natural stress-strain dia-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036707

grams are given for different temperatures, and the ultimate tensile strength and relative elongation are given as functions of temperature. At higher temperatures, the natural stress and strain decreased, while with superimposed ultrasonic oscillations they decreased even further. Ultrasonic oscillations decreased the natural stress and the ultimate tensile strength by 40-50%, and the relative elongation by 20-35%. At 600°C, the ultimate tensile strength without ultrasonics was equal to the ultimate tensile strength at 100°C with an ultrasonic field superimposed. Microhardnesses in the tensile fracture zone were higher when the ultrasonic field was absent. Also, the etchability of grain boundaries was greater in samples deformed in an ultrasonic field. It was concluded that ultrasonic oscillations intensified dislocation mobility and general diffusion processes, facilitating plastic deformation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card. 2/2

KLUG, B.

"Internal Transportation in Factories." p. 535, Praha, Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

KLUCAR, J.

Journal of Applied Chemistry
Vol. 4 Feb. 1954
Chemical Engineering and
Electrochemical

2

①

Preparation of bleaching clays (for oils). J. Klučar (*Nafta, Zagreb*, 1953, 4, No. 9, 285–298).—Samples of bentonitic clays from Croatia have been examined after activation with H_2SO_4. Optimum activity has been obtained with 20% H_2SO_4 for 6–8 hr. (acid/clay ratio 1·0) at the b.p. of the suspension. The investigation included chemical and dispersion analysis, sand content, swelling power, benzidine test, base exchange, and *X*-ray examination. The decolorising power was tested on a lubricating oil fraction and amounted to 82% as compared with a German clay (tonsil optimum).

O. Potter

Klucarova, H

MANDAK, M.; STRUHAR, M.; KLUCAROVA, H. CSSR

Dept. of Galenic Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Charles University (Katedra galenickej farmacie Farmaceutickej fakulty UK), Bratislava

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky Obzor, No 3, 1963, pp 97-105

"Contribution to the Determination of Tropane Alcaloids in Some Galenic Preparations"

(3)

KLUCHAREVA, O.A.

Materials on the ichthyofauna in lakes of southern Sakhalin.
Biul. MOIP Otd. biol. 70 no. 6:40-49 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

VYLEGZHANIN, N.I., dotsent; ZELENKOVA, N.P.; MESSINOVA, O.V.; KLUCHAREVA, S.O.; KHAYKINSON, N.M.; KHARITONOV, A.K.; SEGAL, M.S., dotsent; GOL'DSHTEYN, D.Ye., prof.; LYUBINA, N.I. dotsent; BILICH, I.L., dotsent; RATNER, Yu.A., prof.; DANILOV, I.V., prof.; MUKHAMED'YAROVA, A.K.;

Conference of physicians of the city of Kazan concerning the results of the Eighth International Cancer Research Congress.
Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:72-90 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

KLUCHINSKIY, P. K.

Zadachi i Uprazhneniya Po Kursu Ekspluatatsiya Neftyanykh Mestorozhdeniy [Problems and Exercises on a Course of Operation of Petroleum Deposits By] K. G. Orkin, P. K. Kluchinskiy, I. T. Gladkov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1952.
330 p. Diagrs., Tables.
"Literatura": p. [326] -327.

N/5
664.4
.07

KLUCHUKOVA, M.

Humidity deficit in Bulgaria. p. 25

KHIDROLOGIIA I METEOROLOGIIA. (Ministerstvo na zemedelieto. Khidrometeorologichna sluzhba) Sofia, Bulgaria, No. 5, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, December 1959
Uncl.

KLUCIK, I.

CZECH

Two laboratory tests for the control of protective ointments. Imrich Klučík (Obl. ústav. hyg. práce, Bratislava, Czech.). [redacted] 6, 348-52(1954).—To det. the efficiency of the ointment against acids, lyes, salts, and water, the resistance of films of the ointment (I) against the penetration of elec. current was detd. To det. resistance against tar vapors, their penetration through filter paper impregnated with I was estd. by examg. an adjoining sheet of paper in Wood's light. [illegible]

CZECH

Skin irritation by mineral oils. Imrich Kladík (Ústav hyg. práce, Bratislava, Czech.). *Pracovní Lékař.* 7, 7-13(1955).—Gas oil (I), spindle oil (II), light and heavy lubricating oil, gearing and cylinder oil were each divided into 5-6 fractions by adsorption chromatography with silica gel. The original oils as well as their fractions were applied epicutaneously in form of plasters to the skin of 15 persons for 12-24 hrs. I and II proved most effective in producing erythema and vesiculation. The effect of the individual fractions was found to depend on the content of certain types of hydrocarbons and the 2nd and 3rd fractions were always found to be the most reactive. The greatest irritation was caused by unsatd. hydrocarbons, especially by olefins, which was confirmed by applying plasters contg. pure synthetic olefins. The use of adsorption processes on industrial scale for the purpose of removing the most irritating oil fractions is suggested. L. J. Urbánek

KLUCIK, Imrich, Dr.

Antiluminous protective devices; physical control of their efficacy. Pracovni lek. 8 no. 1: 33-36 Jan 56.

1. Z oblastneho ustavu hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave.
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS, inj. eff.
prev. by protective ointments (Czech))
(OINTMENTS, ther. use,
prev. of inj. eff. of ultraviolet rays (Czech))

[illegible], I. (Bratislava, Obl. ustav hygieny prace. ul. 29. augusta c. 8.)

Histological findings on the effect of antidotes against anticholinesterase poisons. Pracovni lek. 9 no.6:496-499 Dec 57.

1. Obl. ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave.
(INSECTICIDES, pois.
anticholinesterase organic phosphoric insecticides, eff. of various antidotes, histochem. (Cz))
(CHOLINESTERASE, antag.
same)

KEMKA, Rudolf; KLUCIK, Imrich

Simiiltaneous determination of antimony and arsenic in the air of antimony metal mines. Pracovni lek.12 no.2:74-79 Mr '60.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta MUDr. Imrich Klucik.

(AIR POLLUTION)
(ANTIMONY)
(ARSENIC)
(MINING)

KLUCIK, I.; KEMKA, R.

Excretion of antimony in antimony mill workers. Pracovni. lek. 12 no.3:133-138 Ap '60.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania, Bratislava.
(ANTIMONY metab.)

KLUCIK, I.; ULRICH, L.

Electrocardiographic examination of workers in an antimony plant. Pracovni lek. 12 no.5:236-243 Je '60.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta MUDr. I. Klucik.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

(ANTIMONY toxicol.)

KLUCIK, I.

Biological and hygienic role of nickel, Pracovni lek. 13 no.5:243-254 Je '61.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave.

(NICKEL)

KLUCIK, I.; KEMKA, R.; GRUBEROVA, J.

Some findings on the effect and metabolism of fural. Prac. lek. 13 no.8/9:455-461 N '61.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave.

(FURANS toxicol)

VALACHOVIC, A.; KLUCIK, I.

Effect of antimony trioxide on the myocardium in acute experimental conditions. Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.2:691-700 '62.

1. Z Ustavu hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel' MUDr. I. Klucik.
(HEART pharmacol) (ANTIMONY pharmacol)

KLUCIK, I.; JUCK, A.; GRUBEROVA, J.

Respiratory and pulmonary lesions caused by antimony trioxide dust. Pracovni lek. 14 no.8:363-368 O '62.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel MUDr. I. Klucik.

(ANTIMONY) (DUST) (RHINITIS) (PHARYNGITIS)
(PNEUMOCONIOSIS) (PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

KEMKA, R.; KLUCIK, I.

A proposed exposure test for furfural based upon the estimation of furoylglycine as a furfural metabolite in urine. Prac. lek. 14 no.7: 331-337 S '62.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta MUDr. I. Klucik.

(FURALDEHYDE)

KLUCIK, I.; BENO, M.; TRNOVEC, T.; ZBORIL, V.; Institute of Hygiene of Work and of Occupational Diseases at Bratislava, Manager prof. doctor M. Mosal [Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel prof. MUDr. M. Mosal].

"Metabolism of Antimony Oxide Tagged by Sb 124."

Czech

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 15, No 8, 1963, pp 323-329

Abstract: Tagged antimony oxide was administered to rats intratracheally and perorally. A single intratracheal dosis was resorbed and stored in the organs at a rate one order higher than when administered perorally. The highest activity was noticed in the liver and in blood. The activity in the liver however decreased during the observation, while it remained steady in the blood. The rate of excretion was a square root function of the concentration in the body. Sodium N,N-diethyldithiocarbaminate did not accelerate the elimination of antimony oxide from the body.
10 Figures, 4 Tables, 18 Western, 4 Czech, 1 Russian, 1 Polish, 1 Japanese reference.

1/1

5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLUCIK, I. MD.

Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Disease
(Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania), Bratislava

Bratislava, Bratislavske lekarske listy, No 8, 1963, pp 488-495

"Hygienic Problematics of Fural."

KLUCIK,I.; KEMKA,R.

Apropos of the behavior of trivalent antimony in human blood.
Bratisl. lek. listy 2 no.10:596-602 '63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave;
riaditel: MUDr. I. Klucik.

*

KLUCIK, I.; BENO, M.; TRNOVEC, T.; ZBORIL, V.

Metabolism of Sb124-labelled antimony acid. Prac. lek. 15 no. 8: 323-329 O'63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel prof. MUDr. M. Nosal.

*

KLUCIK, Imrich; BENO, Milan; TRNOVEC, Tomas; MINARIK , Frantisek.

Metabolism of Sb124-labelled antimony oxide in rats. Prac. lek. 16 no.2:53-56 Mr'64

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave; riaditel: prof. MUDr. M.Nosal.

KLUCKA, K.

CZECH

The polymerization of vinyl chloride at atmospheric pressure. [illegible] (Výzkumný ústav [illegible]) [illegible] (1954).—The polymerization of vinyl chloride at atm pressure is carried out in aq. soln. with $K_2S_2O_8$ as the initiator. In this polymerization, low-mol.-wt. compds. are formed, which differ in their surface-active and poly. properties. Dvořák K. point out that this reaction cannot be considered as one which occurs primarily in soln. In view of the following facts (a) the difference in the poly. properties of the samples, (b) the stability of emulsions, (c) the higher concn. of the monomer in the micelles of the emulsifier and in the H_2O soln., one can assume that the reaction at the gas-liquid phase probably has the character of a polymerization in an emulsion. Jan Mička

PORADOVSKY, K.; KHRADECKY, L.; MACH, M.; KLUCKOVA, I.; POKORNY, J.;
PONTUCH, A.; ZAJACOVA, E.

Obstetrical surgery and perinatal mortality. Cesk. gynek.
29 no.6:534-545 Ag '64.

1. Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. University P.J. Safarika v Kosiciach (prednosta doc. dr. K. Poradovsky, CSc.) Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. University Karlovy v Plzni (prednosta prof. dr. V. Mikolas); Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. University J.E. Purkyne v Brne (prednosta prof. dr. L. Havlasek [deceased]) a Gyn.-por. klin. Lek. fak. University Komenskeho v Bratislave (prednosta prof. dr. S. Stefanic).

S/194/62/000/006/028/232
D295/D308

9,2140

AUTHOR: Klucký, Arnošt

TITLE: Contactless on-off switches

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-2-19 y (Rudy, 9, no. 11, 1961, 390 - 392)

TEXT: The author reports on the development of two new types of contactless on-off switches which can be used in coal pits as terminal switches, and a list of possible applications is also given. In one type of switch a movable permanent magnet acts on a hermetically sealed contact set. The other switch circuit comprises a photoelectric cell, an amplifier and an output relay. 4 figures. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

B

Card 1/1

KLUCKY, Arnost

Remote control of ventilation stations. Hudy 10 no.3:90-91 Mr '62.

1. Vyvojove stredisko Ustredni spravy vyzkumu a tozby radio aktivnich surovin, Pribram.

KLUCKY, Arnost

Automation of rail haulage in mines. Rudy 10 no.8:266-269 Ag '62.

1. Vyvojove stredisko ustredni spravy vyzkumu a tezby radioaktivnich surovin, Pribram.

KLUCKY, Dalibor

Affinity in three-dimensional affine space. Pokroky mat fys astr
5 no. 1:41-52. '60

1. Vysoka skola pedagogicka, Praha.

KLUCOVSKY P.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Engineering. H-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4971.

Author : Klucovsky P., Dykyj I.
Inst :
Title : Drying of Gases with Polar Gases.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 7, 349-352.

Abstract: The method of drying acetylene with hydrogen chloride on cooling is described. The condensation of water vapor present in the gas and the formation of hydrochloric acid take place in the result of cooling. This method is applicable in the manufacturing of vinyl chloride. - V. Yelinek.

Card : 1/1

8

KLUCOVSKY, P.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Physical properties of ethylene glycol and its derivatives. III. Equilibrium of liquid and gas binary mixtures. J. Dykyj, J. Paulech, and P. Klúčovský (Výskumný ústav petrochem., Nováky, Czech.). Chem. zvesti 12, 542-57(1958)(German summary); cf. C.A. 52, 6877b.—Liquid-gas equil. of 11 binary mixts. contg. as 1 component ethers or esters of ethylene glycol were measured. With the exception of the binary system AcOH plus $MeOC_2H_4OAc$ (I), all other systems including EtOH plus $EtOC_2H_4OH$, measured by Baker, et al. (C.A. 34, 18) can be well correlated with the Norrish and Twigg (C.A. 48, 8663g) equation and with the 2- or 3-const. equation of Hála (C.A. 51, 12025b). Equil. I can be correlated only with Hála's 4-const. equation. Av. deviations between exptl. detd. values and calcd. values are approx. the same according to equations of N. and T. and of H. H.'s equation is simpler and easier to calc. Jan Micka

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1 may

68
1/1

KLUCOVSKY, PAVOL

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

5
Bu(BU)
JAJ(NB)
2

✓ **Substitution halogenation of hydrocarbons in gaseous phase.** Jaroslav Dykyj, Pavol Klúčovský, and Josef Haspra. Czech. 94,471, Mar. 15, 1960. A method was described the novel feature of which was the construction of a reactor that raised the yields of products contg. approx. the same content of halogen and decreased the yields of side-products contg. different nos. of halogens in the mol. than the main product. Thus, passing 95% propylene (6.53 cu. m.) through a tube of a diam. 2.85 mm. and 100% Cl (2.49 cu. m.) through another tube of a diam. 1.10 mm. both leading tangentially into a cyclone reactor of a diam. 40 mm. provided with a nut of a diam. 20 mm. so that the ratio of propylene to Cl was 2.63 and the reaction temp. 510°; the yield of allyl chloride was 60.7% mol.

L. J. Uri[illegible]

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TITLE: Production of ethyleneoxide by direct oxidation of ethylene. Influence of 1,2-dichloroethane vapors on the activity and selectivity of the catalyst

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 4, 1966, 267-273

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, ethylene oxide, oxidation, catalysis, silver

ABSTRACT: The influence of the vapors of 1,2-dichloroethane on the silver catalyst used for the oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide was investigated. The maximum concentration that can be tolerated is 0.1 to 0.2 ppm by volume. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas. [JPRS: 36,464]

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